

PUBLISHED BY  
FREW, HAGANS & HALL,  
Office, 15 Quincy Street.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:  
By Mail, per year, in advance, \$7.50  
Six months, 4.00  
Three months, 2.00  
Delivered by Carriers, per week, 15

TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY:  
Per year, in advance, \$3.00  
Six months, 1.50  
Three months, 1.00

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ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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Office North-west cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

## NEW YORK CITY.

The City Remarkably Quiet—Additional Incidents of the Riot.

New York, July 15.  
Never during the last twenty years has New York been more free from disorder of all kinds than during the past two days. The terrible events of last Wednesday have taught the mob a lesson that does not seem to be soon forgotten. The circumstances and incidents of the riot continue to be the absorbing subject of conversation and many additional details of interest are given below.

A resolution passed by Capt. Joseph Petty and thirteen of the precinct police denouncing the 9th Regiment for having fired without cause meets with universal condemnation throughout the precinct. It is the opinion of every officer of rank with whom the reporter has conversed that the firing of the military could have been averted but a few minutes longer, as the crowd were pressing on the police and military and each moment missiles and shots were coming faster and faster from house-tops and the mob in the street. That the soldiers refrained from firing so long as they did speaks well for their discipline and coolness. Inspectors Walling and Jamison, Captains Caffrey, Burden, Jeremiah, Petty, Scamp, Helme and others, who were engaged, are unanimous in asserting that the military would have been compelled to open fire within a very few moments, and had a general volley been fired the loss of life would have been much greater. President Smith and other Commissioners are indignant at the conduct of Captain Petty and charges have been preferred against him, Sergeant Wm. Jarvis and Roundman, John W. Folk, who signed the resolution. Arrangements were made yesterday by the officers of the 9th regiment for the funeral services of their late comrades. Sergeant Wyatt and Page. Four companies of the seventh, first, eighth and thirteenth regiments of Brooklyn will also participate in the funeral services.

It appears by the publication of the letter that under date of the 4th, 1870, Mayor Hall sent a letter to Sergeant Jamison advising the suppression of the proposed Orange parade of that period and taking substantially the ground on which the order No. 57 was based.

All the dead bodies at the Morgue except one were identified. The total number killed thus far reported is fifty-six, five additional deaths having occurred, since Thursday night.

The Mail says in regard to the riot: "All the talk about the innocent and peaceful spectators, is nonsense. The Police Commissioners have at their headquarters, nearly 300 revolvers and butcher knives, taken from 70 men arrested during the riot. One Hibernian had three immense pistols stowed away in his pockets, and another had a knife a foot and a half long, concealed in his coat sleeve. These arms were borne by men in a crowd along the side of the procession, and are sufficient proof that the rioters were determined to kill as many as they could. Some of the rioters have been discharged from custody, and others released on bail, in sums ranging from \$500 to \$2,000."

There were two more deaths to-day, Wm. McGrath and Wm. H. Lattimer, a well known merchant of Brooklyn. Several more deaths are hourly expected, six of those now lying in Bellevue Hospital being hurt beyond all hope of recovery. Among these are Walter Pryor, son of the popular actress, Mrs. J. J. Pryor.

The bodies of Max and Wyatt, of the 9th regiment, will rest in the same grave, and one monument over them will tell of their death in behalf of law and liberty. Besides the 9th and 13th regiments, 600 policemen, under Inspector Dilkes, will participate in the procession. The bodies will be laid out in full dress uniform. Those of the 9th regiment will be incased in magnificent rosewood caskets, furnished by the officers of the 9th who are connected with the Grand Opera House. Ten companies of police, of forty-five men each, will attend the funeral to-morrow of Henry C. Page and Sergeant Wyatt, of the 9th regiment.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.  
The number of immigrants arrived at Castle Garden for the last week were 4,326, making a total of 130,447 landed this year. Total number for the corresponding week last year, 138,108.

THE STREET CAR MURDERER.  
It is believed that Foster will escape capital punishment. The murderer, since he was informed of the stay in the execution, has been more cheerful, is in a talkative mood, and feels within himself that he will not suffer the full penalty of the law to which he was consigned. He has been removed from his cell in the murderers' row.

A BRINKING FIRE.  
During a fire this morning on Sixth avenue a barrel of benzine exploded, severely burning thirteen men. Among the sufferers are John A. Rippe, Joseph C. Readdy and Oliver Haggins, of Engine Company No. 28, together with Fireman Alex. McNeil and Fireman John Fisher, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, who were dangerously injured, and will, it is feared, die. James J. Hurly, Jas. Flann, Edward Violette and Assistant Engineer McFarland, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, were badly burned. Assistant Engineer Sullivan was also slightly burned. He had just received from injuries sustained at another fire. John Dugan was badly burned by

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## NEW JERSEY.

Gov. Randolph Serenaded—He Makes a Model Little Speech.

MIDDLTOWN, N. J., July 15.  
The neighbors of Governor Randolph, without distinction of party, serenaded him last evening, when the Governor responded as follows:  
"I have every reason to be grateful, when my public acts seem to have the hearty approval of my neighbors and friends, native and foreign as to birth, Republicans and Democrats as to politics, Protestants and Catholics as to religion. The truth is, and recent events clearly demonstrate it, that whatever difference we may have as to our political opinions or religious faith, or by whatever accident birth may have made us native or foreign, we are all, if we are as we should be, intensely American, proud of the title, and jealous of any act by any people that may serve to tarnish the honor or strike at the privileges of our common country. As Jersey-men, with great historic associations and memories, we should be recent to all our fathers contended for, did not we attempt at any cost, to transmit our rights and privileges unimpaired and unimpaired."

"Whilst during the recent troubles complete military preparations were made to promptly and efficiently sustain civil power in case of need, whilst the military power would certainly have been exercised to protect at any cost the rights of the humblest citizen, let me say to you that know me best, that my greatest satisfaction to-night is found in the fact that no serious use of the military force was found necessary. So great was the noble forbearance, patience and Christian tolerance of our people for all religious and political creeds, that the military force on that occasion, as I trust it ever may be, was in full subordination to the civil power, assisting to prevent riot, controlling it and maintaining its discipline."

Mr. Pinner, after other made speeches commending the Governor's course. The House last evening passed a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds assuming war expenses of the towns by the State, fixed on a basis of a quota and time of service to be provided by the Legislature of 1872. The amount of bonds to be issued under this bill will amount to nearly \$2,000,000. In Senate, Mr. Smith from Teut District, arose to explain his position in relation to charges against him. He denied in general any duplicity of action or pledge given, if any had been given and relied on the belief that he should go down to his grave in the full fruition of an unblemished life. That he was now to have a \$2,500 clerkship as a compensation for his position in Senate, and that he knew nothing about it, and no bribe had been offered him by Republicans; and of others he would say nothing. Senator Jones requested that the explanation be put off until the closing hours of the session, and he knew from his own personal knowledge the Senator had violated his assurances, and others knew it, and above all God knew it. He hoped the Senator might rest in peace, but indicated that he must be possessed of a compensation conscience. Senator Crawford asked the Senator from the Tenth District, if he knew of any way of getting a published statement of the conversation held with him, Smith. Mr. Smith replied that he did not arrive in the city in the morning in question until half past nine o'clock, and they could not have had much time to talk as they soon came to the Senate chamber. It was expected that Mr. Smith would make a vindication of his position, and great curiosity to hear him prevailed, but it fell far short of meeting the expectations. The Legislature adjourned to-day sine die.

The Republican Senators met at Rumford Hall this morning and passed a resolution complimentary to Senator Smith for his firmness, patriotism and legislative action, in which the members of the House concurred.

## THE NEW LOAN.

Printing of Bonds and Advertising Suspended.

New York, July 14.  
Important orders have been received from Washington on the subject of the new loan. According to these statements Secretary Boutwell has ordered bank note companies to suspend printing their notes, because a sufficient supply to meet any probable subscription on immediate future. He already printed. It is said that in view of the limited subscriptions that some are making, he deemed it expedient to reduce the advertising expenses as much as possible, and at the same time to have the loan properly advertised, therefore he telegraphed the advertising agents to suspend the printing of the advertising of loans during July, until further orders. He further stated that he has received letters from Judge Richardson, and that he does not give any understanding, of his mission in Europe being unsuccessful. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were \$5,000.

The funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and private Page of the 9th regiment, killed in the riot, took place to-day at Woodlawn Cemetery. Services were held over the bodies in Calvary Church. Capt. Plagg, of the 9th regiment delivered the funeral sermon. The remains were followed to the grave by the 9th, 13th, 71st, and representatives of other regiments. Some 8,000 citizens stood in the streets in a drizzling rain storm and witnessed the procession. No one was allowed in the church save the military, police and relatives of the family. The scene was impressive. There was no disturbance whatever on the route of the procession. Capt. Swift and Lieut. Cardozo of the 71st regiment, while returning from the funeral in their uniform were attacked by a mob who tried to stab them. Lt. Cardozo drew a revolver and protected his chief until he reached home. No one injured. John Mahoney, the ring-leader, was arrested. Governor Hoffman has sent an autograph letter to Superintendent Ketchum, complimenting him on the conduct of the entire police force for their discipline, bravery and discretion during the riot.

## EUROPE.

## FRANCE.

The Explosion at Vincennes.

PARIS, July 15.  
It is impossible yet to obtain the details of the disaster at Vincennes. The building and stores used in the manufacture of the projectiles, was entirely destroyed. The accident occurred from the unloading of powder carts in close proximity to the machinery in preparation of the projectiles. It is now thought that the loss of life was comparatively small.

## A COMPLAINT FROM THE LEFT.

Thiers to-day received a deputation of party still remains intact. The Assembly, who complained of the continuation of arrests and state of the siege of Paris, and the non-removal of the capital from Versailles. The President in reply, said that the persons arrested were accused of heinous crimes, and that the state of siege will shortly be raised, and that the Capital will be returned to Paris, after the recess of the Assembly in October.

## THE LEGITIMISTS.

The Legitimist chiefs declare that their party still remains intact. The Assembly, who complained of the continuation of arrests and state of the siege of Paris, and the non-removal of the capital from Versailles. The President in reply, said that the persons arrested were accused of heinous crimes, and that the state of siege will shortly be raised, and that the Capital will be returned to Paris, after the recess of the Assembly in October.

## GERMANY.

Fire Among the Shipping in a Prussian Port.

LONDON, July 15.  
Dispatches from Rega announce that a terrible fire broke out among the shipping of that port. Fully thirty vessels have been burned, one-half of which were loaded with hemp and corn. The American bark Hellera is among the vessels reported to have been destroyed. The latest dispatches say the fire is under control.

## PRINCE IMPERIAL, FREDERICK CLARKE.

The Prince Imperial, Frederick Clarke of Germany, has arrived in Frankfurt. He will proceed hence to Munich to witness the triumphal entry of the Bavarians into that city.

## "OUR PRIZE" AT MUNICH.

MUNICH, July 15.  
The Prussian Crown Prince Frederick William has arrived at Munich from England. He was received by King Louis and staff at the railroad depot and escorted to the Royal Palace by a large force of Bavarian troops. The people of the capital turned out in great numbers and enthusiastically welcomed "Our Fritz."

## ENGLAND.

Minister Schenck Makes a Speech at a Banquet.

LONDON, July 15.  
Prime Minister Schenck attended last evening, the annual banquet of the merchants and tailors in London, and responded to a toast in honor of the United States. He said the treaty of Washington had been very much criticized in England and he thought the two countries seemed to be at a parting. He concluded by a declaration that an alliance between the United States and England would be irresistible.

## SPAIN.

A Stormy Debate on Cuba.

New York, July 14.  
A dispatch from London says there was a stormy debate on Cuba in the Spanish Cortes on the 10th of July, motion to condemn the Government, called for the savage speeches from both sides. Terrible excitement prevailed. The Government was afraid to face a vote, and explained its conduct on the ground that it could not extend to the provinces laws made since the home revolution, nor abolish slavery until the insurrection was suppressed. The Government requested the withdrawal of the motion. This was consented to, but the resolution was presented again by another member of the opposition. The debate lasted all night, and resulted in a general concurrence in the necessity of crushing the insurrection forthwith. A proposition was made to send 30,000 men to Cuba.

## ITALY.

The arrival of the Russian Minister, in Rome, is announced. The premature members of the Legation, took up their quarters here on the 11th inst. The Ambassador came yesterday.

## Sad Case of Accidental Self-Murder at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 15.  
Capt. David C. Stunkard, proprietor of the Hamilton House, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of extensive business and social connections, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen this morning with a pistol in his pantaloon pocket, inflicting a mortal wound. Though living at this hour he cannot long survive. Capt. Stunkard served with credit in the Mexican war and of the rebellion. He leaves a considerable family amply provided for. This terrible event creates a profound impression.

## Rich Silver Discoveries in Colorado.

OSAHIA, NEBRASKA, July 15.  
Parties exploring in the 4th inst. from the new Seminoles mines north of that place to-day, bringing with them some specimens of silver ore found twelve miles north-west of the gold mining district. The specimens are reported to be very rich, resembling in character the ore of the celebrated Emma mine of Utah. A stampede from the gold to the silver mines have been reported, which are forty or fifty miles north of Rawlin's station.

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## WASHINGTON.

The Wording of the Bowen Pardon.

WASHINGTON, July 15.  
As some journals have subjected the expressions in which President Grant announced the pardon of Bowen to severe criticism, it is but fair to state that the copy of the pardon which these journals have been based, contained a material error. The correct official copy has the phrase, "and whereas, it is represented that he was innocent of any intentional violation of the law." The word intentional was omitted in the pardon as published in the newspapers. Its restoration will be found to deprive these hostile criticisms of nearly all their force.

## THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

Capt. Talliott, a Captain in the Confederate service, now a planter at Macon, Miss., testified before the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee to-day. Within the past year in that county fifteen colored men were killed, and a number whipped. He stated that he is an organized body of Ku-Klux in that town. He had attended three or four meetings although he had never taken the oath. The supposition of those present was that he was a member, and that he had been initiated by the Captain of the band, who can swear in members. Witness gave the committee details of the organization, signs, grips, etc. One occasion he went on a raid with the band, and was present at the whipping of several colored men, but after that he did not go with them. The object was to obtain control of the negroes, and make them vote as their leaders required. No prosecution has, or would be, instituted in this county, he stated. He was a witness before the grand jury at Oxford, and in his testimony several members of the Ku-Klux were indicted at Florence.

A colored justice of the peace in Chattanooga, Tenn., testified. He said he was elected to office one year ago. About three weeks since he was teaching at a colored school night. While he was teaching, a colored man named Smith, who was a member of the Ku-Klux, came to his house and told him to stop teaching, and made him promise to surrender up his office. He related several instances where colored men were killed. These things produced such fear among the colored people that they sought refuge in towns for safety and were afraid to go out.

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## CHICAGO.

The Gumbleton Murder Case—Ziegenmeyer Convicted and Sentenced for Life.

CHICAGO, July 15.  
The trial of Alfred Ziegenmeyer, for the murder of M. W. Gumbleton in December, was concluded last night, with a verdict of guilty in accordance with the indictment, and fixing his punishment at imprisonment for life in the State penitentiary. His counsel made a motion for a new trial.

## A GREAT WORK COMPLETED—CHICAGO RIVER DRAINED INTO THE MISSISSIPPI.

The deepening of the Illinois and Michigan canal at Summit was completed to-day. The canal, which was begun in 1848, and which has cost the city of Chicago over \$3,000,000. It has been carried through as a sanitary measure, and is expected to relieve the Chicago river of its almost insupportable filthiness.

## CHICAGO, July 16.

Bauser's warehouse, the Lake House and about twenty other buildings, in Fond du Lac, Wis., were burned yesterday afternoon. During the progress of the fire several firemen were more or less injured. The loss will be \$200,000 or \$300,000. The morning at the loss of the service at Christ's Church, George W. Thompson, one of the vestrymen of the Church, at the request of the church wardens, read to the congregation the following correspondence:

To Mr. E. B. Phillips and Mr. Albert Chase, Wardens of Christ's Church, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby give you notice of my intention to hold an Episcopal visitation of Christ's Church, Chicago, on Sunday, the 15th, being the 10th Sunday after Trinity, at the usual hour of morning service for the purpose of examining the state of my church administration. The apostolic right of confirmation and ministering to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people of my charge. Tit. I, canon 13, p. XI, Digest. And inasmuch as the parish is a body corporate, without a church, it becomes the duty of the church wardens to give public notice of my intentions to visit the Church, and to the parishioners individually as the opportunity may occur, and also the congregation, on the first occasion of the public worship, after receipt of this notice, to stand in line to have all who desire confirmation properly prepared for the same in which I as your Bishop will cheerfully assist you by the indication of a suitable minister of this church. You will also please deliver to me a list of the candidates for confirmation on the morning of the day of visitation and see that a provision is made for the celebration of the Holy Communion. Given under my hand, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1871.

HENRY WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.

## The Divisions of Southern Gentlemen.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK, July 15.  
Quite a serious affray occurred in Independence County on the 4th. Three brothers named Vernon, noted desperadoes at Sulphur Rock, interfered during the celebration and fired into the crowd of about one thousand persons, seriously injuring the Deputy Sheriff and creating general consternation. Two of the party were arrested. All three are Radicals (the Little Rock reporter evidently is not a Radical), and desperadoes who have kept the neighborhood in a continual uproar.

## CINCINNATI.

The Germans and the Sunday Law.

CINCINNATI, July 15.  
The representatives of about thirty German societies held a meeting to-night on the Sunday law question. A general sentiment was expressed in favor of demanding its repeal, but the resolutions reported were not entirely satisfactory, and went over to another meeting, which will be held on Saturday.

## Death of "Ted" Lincoln.

CHICAGO, July 15.  
Thomas Lincoln, universally known as "Ted" Lincoln, youngest son of the late President Lincoln, died at the Clifton House in this city at seven o'clock this morning. His disease was dropsy of the heart. He was taken ill in a few days after his return from Europe. During his illness his mother has been almost a constant weeper. There was always evinced the warmest affection between the two, and Mrs. Lincoln is almost completely prostrated by her affliction.

## The Men's Lynching Case—Attempt to bring the Lynching to Trial.

CHICAGO, July 15.  
The coroner's jury who have been sitting upon the case of Meara, who tortured his child to death at Waukegan, Illinois, and was hung by a mob after escape, have rendered a verdict that he came to his death in accordance with the facts given at the time, and charging certain persons therein named as being responsible for his taking off. They have sent the testimony to Gov. Palmer, with the recommendation that the persons therein named be arrested and tried for this offense. It is rumored that the citizens of Chicago and other places, whence came the mob which did the work, will resist any attempt to arrest the men named.

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## OUR WAR WITH THE COREANS.

Details of the Recent Attack on Them by the U. S. Squadron.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.  
The following special account of the Korean fight has been received in America from Shanghai, having been brought by the Palos, which left Corea on June 7 to get stores and bring up some 8-inch guns from Asushat.  
The fleet arrived at Jerome Gulf May 20, and spent ten days surveying the channels between the various islands, finally coming to anchor at the point designated in the French charts, Le Belze, for three days. The surveying party was away in that time, and met some natives, who sent off a communication asking where we were from and hoping that they were well. On the Monday of this week a number of Koreans of the third and fifth ranks, came aboard the Palos. A French interpreter received them, as they were not of rank to be received by the Admiral or Minister. They were shown about the Colorado, distinctly told that we meant to be a surveying party up the river, and that our mission was peaceful, and that we should not attack or molest anyone, came aboard the Palos. They expressed themselves (on command) glad to know that our mission was peaceful, and as I believed they were satisfied. Thursday the Monocacy and Palos with four steam launches, two from the Colorado and the others from the Alaska and Benicia left the ships about 10:30 A. M. to go up, and passed Konghoo, an island at the mouth of the river. The survey party from Monocacy under Capt. McCrea, number 170, from Palos under Col. Rockwell, 150. The launches were manned with 11 men each, Capt. Homer C. Blake was on the Palos. Accompanying the expedition were Mr. Cowley, Private Secretary to Minister Law. Both parties were armed with revolvers, pistols and Remington rifles. The Benicia launch carried a 24 pounder in her bow and the others were provided with 12 pounders, all having a good supply of shell, canister and shrapnel. Availing of the flood tide, the launches went ahead abreast up Konghoo, and as they proceeded, the Palos and Monocacy following at a convenient distance. The boats, which were unmolested for sometime, presented their work regularly on the river, which is here about a mile wide. The day was bright and pleasant, and all went well. All approached the narrow portion of the river, about ten miles from the Colorado. Here the Benicia launch and colored Koreans was noticed on the left bank rising near a hundred feet from the water's edge, was evidently the standpoint of the Koreans, and from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay. The foreign launches kept on at their business, without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank. The Benicia launch had meanwhile dropped stern-owing to a lead line fouling her screw, so that when the party came opposite the fort she was nearly two miles off. Mr. Cowley took good observations of the Koreans, and counted more than thirty guns in position, besides there were seen numbers of galls carried by two men each. These last, with the bannermen, helped to select the array which formed upon the side and top of the hill behind the stone wall. The turning point of the river was now almost reached, and when at a distance of about 150 yards from shore, a stream of fire was poured from the Benicia launch in a few minutes by the discharge of guns from the fort on the right bank. The launches were at once turned, bows on the main fort, and their guns quickly replied, while the Palos and Monocacy, coming up on the fire, the Knallnade rained away over the heads of the Koreans, their discharge being directed at the Benicia launch. Commander Rockwell with the Palos made a splendid practice with his bow guns, while Capt. McCrea, who in the Monocacy gave the enemy full benefit of his broad side battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some of the hidden rocks which formed a reef fort above the bend of the river. Withwithstanding this accident which displaced an iron plate and caused her to leak, they kept up a steady fire until the forts were silenced. During the action there was little or no breeze, and thick smoke from the shore and river all hid the combatants. At intervals, however, the Benicia launch fired off in clouds as shells burst in the works, and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing the Koreans were driven back over the hills. Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party left his ship, don't fire unless you are fired upon, but don't stop firing. There were no orders given to land, so that after Capt. Blake had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats and launches were ordered to move